


Exactly So. A girl who can sing finds a great relief for her feelings when her steady falls to come back, that is denied girls with no voices. She sings with a soft in her throat, and sings up songs with a "Come Back" refrain in them. She puts in much expression into her singing that her voice improves, and people talk of her music as being "soulful" and invite her to appear in amateur entertainments. These love affairs, if not taken too seriously, improve her singing better than throat oranges.

It Takes a Good Wife. An Atchison, Kan., girl who used to look bright and cheerful, has become sleepy and dull, as a result of sitting up late every night with her steady. Will love never acquire any sense? Most it always be a fool?

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe thinks that the present generation of young women have lost dignity of tone and character, and that the young men have lost their deference for the sex, all resulting in a very cheap and easy standard of manners.

Unlucky in health? Here are emblems of good luck; a horseshoe, a clover and BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

GUARANTEE. Purchase Money refunded should Brown's Iron Bitters taken as directed fail to benefit any person suffering with Impaired Stomach, Biliousness, Headache, Nervousness, Indigestion, Female Debility, or any other ailment. More than 4,000,000 bottles sold—and only \$200,000 asked for and refunded. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, BALTIMORE, MD.




General Harrison
ON
The Presidential Office

A striking article in the February issue of
The Ladies' Home Journal
Over 700,000 Copies Sold
TEN CENTS A COPY. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Agents Wanted to look after renewals and new subscribers. Profitable employment.
The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

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THE OAT WONDER.



\$200 FOR THE BIGGEST YIELD.

Last year we offered this for a valuable prize for our oat wonder. It was a wonderfully successful contest. The winner, a man from Ohio, made a yield of 100 bushels of oats on one acre. This is a record for the oat wonder. The prize was a sack of oats worth \$200. The contest was held in 1904. The winner was a man from Ohio. The prize was a sack of oats worth \$200. The contest was held in 1904. The winner was a man from Ohio. The prize was a sack of oats worth \$200.

GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES FOR MEADOWS.

These are the best mixtures for meadows. They are made of the best grass and clover seeds. They are sold in sacks of 100 lbs. each. They are sold at a price of \$1.00 per sack. They are sold at a price of \$1.00 per sack.

HARLEY, CORN AND POTATOES.

These are the best mixtures for corn and potatoes. They are made of the best corn and potato seeds. They are sold in sacks of 100 lbs. each. They are sold at a price of \$1.00 per sack. They are sold at a price of \$1.00 per sack.

SPLENDID VEGETABLES.

These are the best mixtures for vegetables. They are made of the best vegetable seeds. They are sold in sacks of 100 lbs. each. They are sold at a price of \$1.00 per sack. They are sold at a price of \$1.00 per sack.

PLEASE CUT THE FOLLOWING OUT AND SEND IT

JOHN A. SALZER SEED & LACROSSE

White Washing Done Everywhere with Clairette Soap



All washing is not white washing, as all soap is not Clairette. That bath-brick that when seen in clothes, always proves that they are strangers to Clairette Soap. Try it. Sold everywhere. Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture

DISCUSSING recently the relative profit of grain and grass in England, the Live Stock Journal states as a fact that the land in question—a part of Lord Leicester's estate—is valued at an annual rental of "no more than 7 shillings an acre little free, at the present time." This would be only \$1.75 an acre, with local taxes paid by the landlord. If this is anything near a fair sample of English rents for averaging farming, it would seem to leave a fair margin for the renter. It would be considered a very low rent for good land in this part of Ontario; and our best land, well cultivated, on shares, will pay the owner several times that much.

One trouble with English farming is that the methods are antiquated and the expenses too great. The results are good, so far as yield is concerned—much better than the average in Ontario—but the labor bill is proportionally higher. While labor is cheaper there, the labor cost of a bushel of wheat, or a ton of hay, or a pound of butter is more in England than in this country. We don't produce so much per acre; but we produce more—probably two or three times as much per hand. Here is where the English farmer is hand-tapped much more than in the rent he pays. It is a matter of regret that it is so. English farming should be a very attractive business, with a reasonable margin of profit. It gives employment and support to a much larger population proportionately than ours; and a better support to or at least a more dignified and more leisurely life for the farmer himself than in any other country. It will be a matter of profound regret if he is forced by competition to adopt the high pressure system of work, and the low scale of living which is too common here. But apparently he must do that or abandon the business, at the present price of agricultural produce, to pay the present labor bill, support the manager, or farmer, in his present style of living, and leave any thing at all for rent.—Farm and Home.

Setting Apprentices.

(From the Farmers' Review.) In reading your issue of December 11 I struck a very interesting article on "Planting Orchards" signed "William Gray." While his article contains many excellent points which I most freely endorse, it contains one that I would most seriously condemn, viz.: "The tree top should incline to the west several inches." He further states that the prevailing winds are from the west and that nearly all the orchard trees are found leaning east. This may be the case with him, but in all this great northwest the prevailing winds are from the northwest and our trees lean, not to the east, but to the northeast. I have examined thousands of orchards in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa and have almost invariably found the older trees leaning and growing to the northeast. He says they lean east by west winds. I claim to have any amount of evidence in our township that they lean northeast and not from the force of wind from the southwest, but from the direct rays of the sun. This I reported in our book report of 1878. When everybody claimed this leaning was caused by the southwest winds I took a bold stand then and was considered much beside myself by my best friends, who tried then to keep me from arguing the question there, as it would be sure to expose my ignorance. It is impossible with the limited space I am given to branch off and reason all these points in one short article, but if objected to by any I will try to make my position as clear as sunshine. We have eight orchards in our grove here on the east side, open on the east, closely shut in on the south and west by tall timber. All these trees lean seriously to the northeast except the row that stands near the grove on the south side of the field. The trees in the west side row, too, are found nearly upright, caused by the shade they receive from the sun by the grove. If anyone doubts my position let him go about and examine and he will be most thoroughly convinced by his own convictions. I do not say the southwest winds never set the trees over to the northeast. The wind does this sometimes, but not any oftener than they are set over to the southeast by the northwest wind. These are exceptions to the general rule.

I have found trees leaning in every conceivable direction. But as a rule they lean and grow to the northeast. The time was when this talk was called Gaylard's theory and weighed little. At this time (1879) I wrote to a noted professor in Michigan to learn what caused our trees to lean or grow over to the northeast. His reply was that it was caused by the heavy southwest winds. This was about seventy years ago, but I venture to say now that not a professor in the northwest could be found to utter such a conclusion. If there are any we hope they will come to the rescue, as this old-fogy notion is now most thoroughly exploded.

The best I can do in this short article is to state a few facts very briefly and defer the rest till some future reply. A tree standing erect and in the open sun without anything to prevent the direct rays from striking its trunk will be injured and barked at just as fast as one.

No time-piece could show more truly. But if a tree leans from the sun, from any time from sunrise till sunset, the dead line will appear on top or facing the sun. There are unnumbered amounts of evidence, even in our own township, to prove this beyond all possible doubt. These being facts, then how shall we set our trees so as to best make them self-protecting? We all set our trees here (now) leaning to the sun at about 1 o'clock—not later. Up till quite recently we have been setting and advising setting at half-past 1. This is a little too much, we think, as we now find here and there trees that have been set over as far as 2 and 3, and in almost every case trees thus grown will show injury, even as far east as sunrise or from 8 in the morning. There were a few trees in a small plot I found years ago leaning, one northwest barked on southeast, one leaning north barked on south, one leaning southeast barked on southwest; one stood close to the north side of the fence, stood upright and sound. This gave me evidence in a nutshell; and since I have examined thousands of trees and universally find the same conditions, producing the same effect. Set leaning to 1—no later—and don't you forget it. Edison Gaylard.

Rennet. The most important factors in cheese manufacture are the preparation and use of rennet; next that rennet be of the proper sort. Ten or twelve years ago rennets brought as high as 50 cents apiece. Today the majority of them sell for only ten cents apiece. What has caused such a decline in prices? Because home made rennets, generally far superior to those of which I am about to treat, figuratively speaking, are going out of date. American farmers are acquiring the habit of using a great many imported rennets. They are especially used in large factories. They are generally marked "Bavarian," whether they came from Bavaria or not, for not all of them came from that country any more than they do from the requisite kind of animals. Swine, sheep and goats furnish not a small number of the cheap rennets on the market. These being often poorly packed and then neglected so that they become both wormy and mouldy, cannot help affecting the quality of the cheese.

An experienced cheese-maker, of course, may have had luck occasionally, just the same as the farmer's wife with her butter. Pure milk and good rennet, however, are the principal things to commence with. The chief difficulty lies in what is termed alkaline bacteria, which possesses the power to melt the caseine, and thus deprives a considerable amount of the solids from entering into the composition of the cheese.—Albany Journal.

"Small Farmers."—I find this is a phrase which is disliked by many, but it is better to be a good and successful small farmer than an unthrifty and unsuccessful large farmer. We often see business men begin in a limited way and do well until they get aspiring. No sooner have they made a little money than they spread out, buy a larger stock of goods, partly or chiefly on credit, and indulge in "great expectations" which fail of realization. Many a man can manage a smaller business who gets out of his depth when he tries to conduct a larger one. Or, in the fluctuations of trade, the times are not so good, he cannot sell the larger stock he has got together; before times improved many articles become unfashionable and go down in value, and the issue is bankruptcy. In like manner, many farmers who succeed in a small way, go into this, that, and the other thing until they get a bigger burden on their shoulders than they can carry.

A Gas Tree.—A gas tree was discovered in the southern part of Washington county, Pa., in a very curious way. Hunley Gooch and his son were chopping down an old and hollow tree, when they thought as they struck into the hollow that they smelled the odor of gas. The son struck a match and applied it to the hollow, which the gas had opened. Instantly there was an explosion and the young man had difficulty in escaping without serious injury. The tree continued to burn until its bark was burned off. The ax, which was left in the tree, had its handle burned. It is likely that digging near where the tree stood will show a large and valuable supply of gas. It is likely that the gas in the tree had been slowly accumulated through apertures in the soil not big enough to release a large quantity at a time.—Ex.

Roots of Clover.—A German authority says that the root and stubble of a good crop of red clover will over three tons per acre when dry and contain 150 pounds of nitrogen, 7 pounds of phosphoric acid and 71 pounds of potash, all of which is placed, when turned under, in the most available form for growing crops. We call attention particularly to the large demand which clover makes on the soil for potash and phosphoric acid. If the resulting crops are removed from the soil one can easily see how clover can be used for soil robbing as well as restoring fertility. It is this fact that has given rise to the English proverb, "Clover without manure makes the father rich and the children poor."

Forest and Prairie Fires.—A great menace to farming in the west are the forest and prairie fires. Farmers have got to learn that every big fire does immense damage to their growing crops; it heats the air, and dries up the surface so that water will roll off it and not be absorbed by it. Burning the straw and cornstalks on the field is one of the worst practices that farmers can adopt, and they reap the evil results of it every time. Vegetable matter burnt is lost, but when turned under the soil it is not only saved, but it makes the soil more porous so that water can sink down into it.

An Alligator Yarn.

Alligators sometimes swallow large stones, and no one has ever been able to tell why they should fancy such diet. The Indians in Central and South America say they do it so they can dive and stay under the water easier. But the probabilities are that they swallow the stones because they are too lazy to go around them. It may be a reason why alligators are seen so much sunning themselves in the mudbank places where they live. There are never any stones about for them to swallow.

\$500.00 for \$1.00.

Unadilla, N. Y., (Special).—One of our substantial men here, Fred J. Joyce, recently made a \$250 investment, and considers the results worth \$500 to him. For over fifteen years Mr. Joyce was an inveterate smoker, and the tobacco habit gained such a hold on him that it affected his nervous system and made it impossible for him to quit. Upon realizing the loss of health and money which threatened him, he made many unsuccessful attempts to break himself of the life-sapping habit, until on a chance he took No-To-Tac, the great cure which has saved over 300,000 tobacco victims. Two boxes completely cured Mr. Joyce, and he has no desire for tobacco now whatever. When he attempts to smoke it makes him as dizzy as when he first acquired the habit. He now is in the very best physical condition, and \$500 would not tempt him to use tobacco again.

Should Have been Killed Sooner.

The company playing "The Fatted Calf," under the management of Eugene Robinson, disbanded January 2 in Haverhill, Mass. Annie W. Tiffany left the company a week in advance of the final disaster. Mr. Robinson, it is remembered, some months ago testified in supplementary proceedings that he was entirely without funds. "The Fatted Calf" should have been killed the first week it was turned out to browse on the public. After that it kept growing thinner and thinner, and no good points or fat parts could be re-vealed.

HIGH PRICE FOR POTATOES.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., pay high prices for new things. They recently paid \$300 for a yellow round watermelon, \$1,000 for 30 bu. new oats, \$300 for 100 lbs. of potatoes, etc., etc. Well, prices for potatoes will be high next fall. Plant a plenty, Mr. Widenwaker! You'll make money. Salzer's Earliest are fit to eat in 28 days after planting. His Champion of the World is the greatest yielder on earth and we challenge you to produce its equal.

If you will send 14 cents in stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get, free, ten packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Spurry, Giant Incarnate Clover, etc., and our mammoth catalogue. Catalogue No. 5, for mailing, w.n.

Money is wasted every day. Think of an eighty dollar guitar.

Parker's Ginger Tonic is popular for its good work. Suffering, tired, nervous, women find nothing so soothing and reviving.

There is a sure enough Hurrah girl. She lives at White Cloud, Kan.

What a sense of relief it is to know that you have no more corns. Hindcrusts remove them, and very comforting it is. Use at drugstore.

Ambition seldom causes a man to rise any earlier.

A MASTER OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A TIMES REPORTER INTERVIEWS THE WONDERFUL VENO.

NO SUPERNATURAL POWER.

Only the Fruitage of Hard Study and Extraordinary Intellect. An Honorable Man.

Extract from Waco Times, Dec. 3, 1888. A Times reporter called to see Dr. Veno at the Pacific hotel last night and met a most elegant gentleman, and who at once inspires you with every degree of confidence and plainly shows he is a master of medical science and occupies the high position he holds in the medical world to-day. Since Dr. Veno has been in Waco he has plainly demonstrated the remarkable power of his remedial and performed cures by them that seemed impossible to the average world. The cure of Mrs. L. B. Clay of the Austin, after she had been afflicted with catarrh for over ten years, plainly shows the marvelous virtue of the Veno Curative Syrup, as well as does that of Mr. George Hendrix of 209 Columbia street. Dr. Veno said he claimed no extraordinary power, he did not heal people. It was the medicine he used, and which bore his name. The doctor said Veno's Curative Syrup had its chief ingredients the wonderful water from the Llandudlow wells of South Wales, where hundreds of sufferers are cured of many diseases, that it removed both the cause and the effect of diseases such as dyspepsia, catarrh, malaria, kidney and blood disorders, and what it was used with Veno's Electric Fluid cured the worst and most desperate cases of rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, neuralgia and sciatic pain. Dr. Veno is a Scotchman and graduate from the same college attended by Sir Morrell Mackenzie, physician to Queen Victoria and who attended Emperor Frederick in his last illness. Dr. Veno has a powerful microscope which was given him by Sir Morrell and naturally he uses it slightly. He uses this microscope to aid him in diagnosing diseases. He is not here to practice, but only to introduce his remedies and show what they will do and to have them on sale at all drug stores. "That he has cured scores of people while here, that he is a most learned, honorable man of unquestionable integrity, are absolute facts. When it is much better from his coming and hundreds will regret to see him leave. All suffering people can order his medicines from their druggist at 50c each, or write to Dr. Veno, 10022 Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE.
Also CABLED POSTERY, CHAINED AND SLABST FENCE.
We manufacture a complete line of South-West fence and guarantee every article to be as represented. If you consider quality we can save you money. Catalogue free.

De Kalb Fence Co.,
121 High Street, DE KALB, ILL.

Home Training.

If mothers would only realize the full significance of the truth expressed in the little saying, "As the twig is bent the tree inclines," the next generation of men and women would surely be better in every way, for it is true that the future well-being of the man or woman, physically, mentally and spiritually, depends upon the thousand and one little acts of seeming unimportance that make up the child's daily life. It is the home training the child receives that makes its future "for better or for worse."—Womankind.

The Gift of a Good Stomach.

Is one of the most beneficent donations that nature has made to man. How often it is grossly abused! Whether the stomach is naturally weak, or has been rendered so by improvidence in eating or drinking, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best agent for its restoration to vigor and activity. Both digestion and appetite are renewed by this tonic, which also overcomes constipation, biliousness, neuralgia, kidney and rheumatic ailments and ferrousness.

Bottled Up!

It certainly is disheartening to a patient to find that the treatment he is given for a disease is more disastrous than the disease itself. Such is the case, however, with the usual treatment given for diseases of the blood. Notwithstanding the great progress made in many branches of medicine, the doctors have failed absolutely to find a successful treatment for blood poison, and the many diseases having their origin in the blood. They give but one kind of medicine, they know but one treatment, and whether in the form of powder, pill or liquid, the doctor's prescription is always the same—potash or mercury.

Too much cannot be said of the harmful and disastrous effects of these drugs. The doctors are unable to rid the system of the poison, and direct their efforts toward covering up the symptoms from view. There is but one effect to be obtained from potash and mercury—they bottle up the poison and dry it up in the system, but it must be remembered that they dry up the marrow in the bones at the same time, gradually consuming the vitality. Those disfiguring copper-colored spots are but indications of worse results to follow. No sooner has the system taken on the full effects of this powerful drug than that supplesness and elasticity of the joints gives way to a stiffness, followed by the racking pains of rheumatism. The form gradually bends, the bones ache, while decrepitude and helplessness prematurely take possession of the body. Under this treatment, it is but a short step from vigor and health to a pair of crutches. With this wreck of the system often comes falling of the hair and eyebrows, loss of finger nails, and decay of the bones—a condition most horrible. This is no overdrawn picture, for the world to-day is full of these hobbling mercurial wrecks.

Contagious Blood Poison is the most horrible of all diseases, and has been appropriately called the curse of mankind. Until the discovery of S. S. S., it was incurable. It has always baffled the doctors, and it is in this disease that the evils of mercury and potash are most common, because these drugs are given in such large doses in an effort to counteract the poison. While they succeed in bottling up the poison in the system, it always breaks forth again, attacking some delicate organ, frequently the mouth and throat, filling them with eating sores. S. S. S. is the only known cure for this terrible disease.

It is the same in other diseases of the blood, Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, all are given the same treatment by the physicians—mercury and potash, and the result as above set forth is always the same.

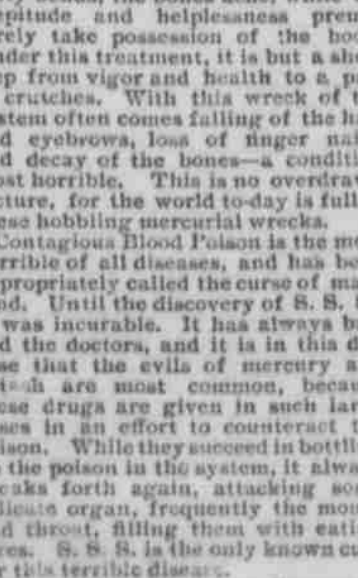
We offer a remedy purely vegetable, powerful in its effect yet harmless in every way. For fifty years S. S. S. has been curing blood diseases, from the most violent to the mildest case, after all other treatment failed. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and one thousand dollars reward is offered for proof to the contrary. It is a real blood remedy for real blood troubles, and never fails to cure Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Cancer, or any other disease of the blood. If you have a blood disease, take a remedy which will not injure you. Beware of mercury! don't do violence to your system. Don't get bottled up!

Our books on blood and skin diseases, will be mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.



POTASH MERCURY

White Washing Done Everywhere with Clairette Soap



All washing is not white washing, as all soap is not Clairette. That bath-brick that when seen in clothes, always proves that they are strangers to Clairette Soap. Try it. Sold everywhere. Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.